Migration and Diversity: Islands and Migration the One Asia Community

I-Chun Wang
Kaohsiung Medical University, 2017
Islands in Asia

• Amazing and Beautiful Asia
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b0QQspMiRdU

• Introduction to Taiwan
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Enh_a6dOTQ
Agricultural Products
Asia: the Earth's largest and most populous continent (See map from Lonely Planet)
Continent as Opposed to Islands
Asian / GDP

http://curiousstats.com/en/see23.html

Asia's economic giants
China's GDP equals those of India's, Japan's, S. Korea's, Indonesia's and Australia's
India's GDP already ahead of Japan's

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asian countries</th>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 China</td>
<td>13 390</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 India</td>
<td>4 962</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Japan</td>
<td>4 729</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Korea, South</td>
<td>1 666</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Indonesia</td>
<td>1 285</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Australia</td>
<td>998</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Taiwan</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Thailand</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Pakistan</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Malaysia</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Year: 2013

China's GDP: 80% of the USA's GDP

Production GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GDP</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>87 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>16 720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>15 840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>32 919</td>
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</table>

Data Source: CIA FactBook

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1,388,232,693</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>80,945,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1,342,512,706</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>80,417,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>263,510,146</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>68,297,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>196,744,376</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>50,704,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>164,827,718</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>23,405,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>126,045,211</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>5,784,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>103,796,832</td>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>2,338,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>95,414,640</td>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>792,877</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
人類遷移的路線
6-8萬年前人類的祖先出非洲，5-6萬年前到達東南亞
在冰河時期用“南方路線”沿著海岸遷移（Oppenheimer 2003）
Migration out of Africa
(See Heritages of Japan)
Islands and Asia

- Geography
- Ethnicity
- Migration: Increase in population Mobility
- Migration in the Asia-Pacific Region
- Migration and Diversity
- Labor Migration
- Contribution and Diaspora
Gaya Island (3,700 acres)

- Well known for a legendary beach.
- Rampant crimes, terrorism and drug trafficking in the state especially to the capital city as their location are too close with business areas by relocating them to a proper place to ease proper management.

(wiki)
Spice Islands & Komodo Islands

http://goindonesia.tours/en/tours/komodo-island-3d2n/
Maluku Islands: Bartolomeu Dias

- Portuguese
- The King of Tidore: the King forms a pact with the Europeans
- The Governor of Ternate
- King's sister, Quisara
- Ruy Dias
- Martolomeu Dias:
  - finding a trade route to India (history)
Thomas Roe (1581-1644) at the Court of Ajmir
Diu Island

- St. Paul's Church
- Diu fell to the Portuguese in 1535 and remained a Portuguese colony until 1961.
- St. Thomas Church
Drivers of Migration (BBC)

- Internal Migration and International Migration
- Economic, social, political or environmental reasons:
  - **Economic migration** - moving to find *work* or follow a particular career path
  - **Social migration** - moving somewhere for a *better quality of life* or to be closer to family or friends
  - **Political migration** - moving to escape political persecution or war
  - **Environmental causes** of migration include natural disasters such as flooding
  - **Pull Factors**: higher employment; more wealth; better services; good climate; safer, less crime; political stability; lower risk from natural hazards.
Migration: Are more people on the move than ever before? (Paul Adams)
Ethnicity

Guest People: Hakka Identity in China and Abroad (Studies on Ethnic Groups in China)
Constable, Nicole

Chinese ethnolinguistic groups

1. Tai population includes Zhuang group.
2. Turkic population includes Uighur, Kazakh and Kyrgyz groups.

SOURCE: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2007
Austronesian languages expansion map (Wiki)

- Austronesian languages are a language family that is widely dispersed throughout Maritime Southeast Asia, Madagascar and the islands of the Pacific Ocean, with a few members in continental Asia.
Austronesian Languages

- Geographic distribution: Maritime Southeast Asia, Oceania, Madagascar, Taiwan, Andaman archipelago, East Asia/Japan
- Linguistic classification: One of the world's primary language families.
- Proto-language: Proto-Austronesian
- Subdivisions:
  - Rukai (Formosan)
  - Tsou (Formosan)
  - Puyuma (Formosan)
- Nuclear Austronesian Other Formosan languages (several primary branches)Malayo-Polynesian
Migration

• 2005:

• Over half the world's population lives in the Asia-Pacific region. In 2005, Asia hosted 53 million out of the world's 191 million migrants according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (Stephen Castles, Mark J. Miller)
Asia-Pacific Migration Report 2015
http://brilliantmaps.com/popular-migrant-destination/

Migrants’ Contributions

Important Cities in Muslim Expansion
Buddhism

- At the same time, Mahayana Buddhism reappears and spreads via China to Vietnam.
- 19th c. Chinese Immigrants also brought Mahayana Buddhism to Singapore and other urban areas.
- Mahayana Buddhism is more mystical than Theravada; they believe in Bodhisattvas (Buddhas-to-be).
Buddhism

The Spread of Buddhism

- Buddhism reached its peak in India in the 200s BC during the reign of the emperor Ashoka. Ashoka helped spread Buddhism into all parts of India. He encouraged missionaries to carry the Buddha's message to lands outside of India.
- Trade also helped to spread Buddhism beyond India into Central Asia and China.
Chinese in Southeast Asia and Foreign Residents in Japan

PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS BY NATIONALITY, JAPAN, 2014

- Japanese Residents: 98.3%
- Foreign Residents: 1.7%

Source: Japan Statistical Yearbook, Statistics Bureau, Ministry of International Affairs and Communications.

CHINESE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Migration route
- Major Concentration
- Secondary Concentration
- City

National capitals are underlined

Figure 3.13
© H. J. de Blij, P. O. Muller, and John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
ASEAN Economic Community

• International migration in East Asia and the Pacific is set to become an even more important policy issue for two reasons.

• First, alongside, trade, investment and capital flows, cross-border labor mobility is part of the “deep” economic integration taking place in the region. This is most explicitly recognized in the Goals, which include the free movement of skilled workers within ASEAN by 2015.
Labor Circulation

• Second, the East Asia and Pacific region is facing the onset of one of the most rapid demographic changes in history. Rapidly ageing labor-receiving countries—such as Japan, the Republic of Korea, and over time even Thailand (see below) — will have to manage a reduction in the domestic labor supply, while rising demand for services will increase labor demand.
Student Mobility in Asia

- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): Labor Migration in Asia
- Bangkok on 23–25 January 2013
- Students from Asia now make up
- 52% of all international students in OECD countries. More than three quarters of Asian students are concentrated in only four countries: the United States, Australia, the United Kingdom, and Japan.
Migration and Labor Shortages in Asian Countries

• East Asia would have to import 275m people between the ages of 15 and 64 by 2030 to keep the share of its population at working age steady.

• Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam and especially Thailand need workers, while Myanmar, Indonesia and the Philippines have too many.
Asia’s looming labor shortage
(The Economist)

• Poor, young South and South-East Asian countries suffer low wages and underemployment, while richer, ageing countries in the north need more people to bolster their workforces.

• Internal migration is represented by China. Over the past 30 years around 150m Chinese have left the countryside and taken jobs in towns; working-age population will shrink by 180m. By 230, the number is 275m.

Migrant Workers Needed: Domestic Helpers and Skilled Workers

• In Hong Kong and Singapore, over half of married mothers employ foreign domestic helpers. In Taiwan, nursing workers reaches 0.6 million.
The Patterns of Management:

• Increasing domestic unemployment in ageing countries.

• Large numbers of the migrants are in vulnerable positions and gender issues may exacerbate the problem.

• Cultural toleration and Integration

• Policies to improve migrants’ welfare
Proposals in The Japan Times

• ASEAN member states need to cooperate more organically to remove unnecessary obstacles.

• What are the obstacles?
• Constitutional requirements reserving certain jobs for nationals.
• In the absence of well-trained workforces, businesses cannot prosper, industries cannot be competitive, individuals cannot build satisfactory lives.
Cultural Diversities

Difference, diversity and discrimination: migrant workers in health and hospitality

Professor Linda McDowell
University of Oxford
Dr. Adina Batnitzky, University of Austin Texas
Dr. Sarah Dyer, University of Manchester
Dr. Jane Dyson, University of Oxford
Cultural Diversity

To be part of the Asian dynamism, Westerners do not need to become Asians in culture, in values or in habits...but it is necessary for Westerners to understand Asians, to feel at ease with Asians and to make Asians feel at ease with them.”

Lee Kuan Yew
Improve Asia: These People Needs Human Rights

• The Levant Company was an English chartered company formed in 1592.

Rohingya: Muslim Indo-Aryan peoples from the Rakhine State, Myanmar
Caste System

Brahmans belong to the highest caste. They are priests and scholars.

Kshatriyas are soldiers and warriors.

Vaisyas are merchants and professionals.

Sudras are the lowest caste. They are labourers and servants.

UNTACTHABILITY

POLICE UNCLE ARE WE SAFE

CM. UNCLE ARE WE SAFE

#SaveTheRohingya
The Kashmir conflict is a territorial conflict primarily between India and Pakistan, having started just after the partition of India in 1947. Maharaja Hari Singh, the ruler of Kashmir, was Hindu while most of his subjects were Muslim.
In China, 60 million left-behind children with 40 percent of these under age 5.

**Left-behind children** in China (Chinese: 留守儿童; pinyin: liúshǒu'értóng) is the phenomenon of parents from the country's rural areas leaving their children when they move to urban areas to seek work. Children are left in the care of relatives such as grandparents, family friends or others. In some cases the career may be unsuited or unable to give adequate care for physical or financial reasons, leading to developmental issues such as **vulnerability** to becoming a **victim of human trafficking**, become involved in criminal activities or suffering depression.
I Want a Home

► Parents: Guilt accompanies loss and grief
► Children may feel grief over the loss of a relationship with their birthparents (during teenage years)

Child abandonment: 5 years已逾千孩子被遺棄...
Abandoned Children

► 1.3 children abandoned in Taiwan every day: foundation

► Citing statistics compiled by the Ministry of the Interior, the report said a total of 2,407 young children have been abandoned since 2005, meaning that an average of 481 children have been abandoned each year, or an average of 1.3 per day.
Non-Family Abducted Children

Identity of Perpetrator in Non-Family Abductions

- Stranger: 45%
- Friend: 17%
- Acquaintance: 21%
- Authority Person: 6%
- Neighbor: 4%
- Caretaker or Babysitter: 3%
- Someone Else: 5%

Child abduction study: who was involved?

- Stranger: 56%
- Parent: 22.9%
- Someone known: 21.1%

Non-family Child Abductions by Age

- 15-17 years: 59%
- 0-5 years: 7%
- 6-11 years: 12%
- 12-14 years: 22%

Non-family Child Abductions by Gender

- Male: 35%
- Female: 65%
Human Trafficking (人口販賣)

- Of the 194 recognized nations of the world, 161 are in some way affected by human trafficking, either as a source, destinations, or transit point.

- This pool of 161 countries includes every type of economy, in other words, human trafficking is not a 3rd world problem.
- The vast majority of human traffickers are the same nationality as their victims.
- Of the 31.6 billion dollars human trafficking brings in annually, 9.7 billion, or 30.6% is generated in Asia, the largest source for trafficking victims.
- An estimated 80% of human trafficking victims are female.
- 49% of the annual income of human traffickers is generated in industrialized country, most notably the U.S., meaning that the most lucrative area for human traffickers to work in is trafficking people from Asia to the U.S.

- The U.S. and the UN agree that the main reason that human trafficking is so prevalent in Southeast Asia is that a large pool of impoverished citizens exists, there are cheap transportation costs, and the government enforcement of anti-human trafficking laws is extremely ineffective.
Cultural Diversity

• In the fourteenth century, Kashmiris converted to Islam under the influence of King Ranchan Shah. Hindu influences are still found among the Muslims of Kashmir. Kashmiris sing and chant Koranic verses in a manner similar to Hindu practices. The influence of Sufism is also strong.

• Buddhism was introduced by Emperor Ashoka (274 -237 BC) of the Mauryan Empire.
Silk Roads: network of trade routes, formally established during the Han Dynasty of China (206 BC–220 AD), which linked the regions of the ancient world in commerce.
Inter-cultural Marriages

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0_inJLkwEjE&list=RD0_inJLkwEjE&index=1

Ethnic groups in Singapore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
<th>% of total*</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>74.2%</td>
<td>2,853,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malay</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>512,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>351,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>126,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Singapore Residents (3,844,800)

Ethnicity in Taiwan

- Hoklo Chinese: 69%
- Hakka Chinese: 15%
- Indigenous peoples: 2%
- Mainland Chinese: 14%

- Asia-Pacific
- More than double from 547 million in 2016 to nearly 1.3 billion by 2050
Strategic partnerships in-depth Industry Research on silver industry

*Practices in housing, health and care models
*Pension scheme
*Resources
*Long-term Care

Percentage of older persons (65+ years old) within the total population

Ethnic Vietnamese in Cambodia Left in Limbo Without Citizenship

Asia as One Unity

- Health and Care Models
- Human Right
- Gender equality
- Ageing Society
- Technology
- Humanitarian Modes
- Education and Education for the Humanities
- Disaster and Vices Control
- Joint Effort for Global Warming
Diversity and Asia as One Community

• Asian Diaspora
• Post-colonial writing
• The internationalization of capital
• Stories of the foreign brides
• Self othering?
• Writing Tropical Islands ('Where the Clock Chimes Twice' - Alec Waugh)
Born in 1861 Calcutta, India, the legendary writer and poetic philosopher, **Rabindranath Tagore** won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913. He was the first non-European to receive such an honor.

"When the voice of the Silent touches my words I know him and therefore know myself."

- Rabindranath Tagore

Beauty is truth’s smile when she beholds her own face in a perfect mirror.

- Rabindranath Tagore
Islands have always occupied a powerful place and have been a source of fascination in the literary imagination.

The island, a territory separated from other lands by water, lends itself easily to fantasy and mythologizing. Folklore abounds with tales of magical islands, places where heroes go to rest and from which they may one day return, islands that draw people in and never let them leave, islands that appear and disappear.
Islands as Social Criticism
https://transtexts.revues.org/212#tocto1n4

Islands of Identity
History-writing and identity formation in five island regions in the Baltic Sea. Due to varying geographic and historical circumstances, the relationship between regional and national identity is however different on each island.
Narrating the Past: Pacific Islands Writing?

- 1: Introduction: Voyaging Through the Pacific
- 2: Europeans in the Pacific
- 4: The 1970s and Beyond: the Emergence of the New Pacific Literatures in English
- 5: Orality, Textuality, and Memory: The Language of Pacific Literatures
- 6: Conclusion: Pacific Diasporas
Narrating the Past; Narrating the Memory

• Thanks!